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**1** The LINC was early and small 100%



W. A. Clark

**Proceedings of ACM conference on History of medical informatics** December 1987

The LINC represents one of the earliest attempts to put the stored program computer into the form of a general instrument for laboratory use. In a deliberate departure from the technology of Timesharing then just beginning nearly two decades of development, the LINC was designed for use by individual experimenters and thus anticipated features of the modern personal computer and personal workstation. Built at M.I.T. in 1962, its immediate forebears were the TX-O, ARC-1, and L-1 computers, i ...

**2** An SBus monitor board 100%



H. A. Xie , K. E. Forward , K. M. Adams , D. Leask

**Proceedings of the 1995 ACM third international symposium on Field-programmable gate arrays** February 1995

During the development of computer peripherals which interface to the processor via the system bus it is often necessary to acquire the signals on the bus at the hardware level. It is difficult to attach general-purpose logic analysers and in-circuit emulators to a multiple pin bus connector and hence it is not practical to catch all the bus data required to ensure that such signals are in accordance with the bus specification. Hence a given connector specific bus monitor board is a necessity ...

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- 1** The NYU ultracomputer—designing a MIMD, shared-memory parallel machine 100%



Allan Gottlieb , Ralph Grishman , Clyde P. Kruskal , Kevin P. McAuliffe , Larry Rudolph , Marc Snir

**25 years of the international symposia on Computer architecture (selected papers)** August 1998

- 2** Branch prediction based on universal data compression algorithms 100%



Eitan Federovsky , Meir Feder , Sholomo Weiss

**ACM SIGARCH Computer Architecture News , Proceedings of the 25th annual international symposium on Computer architecture** April 1998

Volume 26 Issue 3

Data compression and prediction are closely related. Thus prediction methods based on data compression algorithms have been suggested for the branch prediction problem. In this work we consider two universal compression algorithms: prediction by partial matching (PPM), and a recently developed method, context tree weighting (CTW). We describe the prediction algorithms induced by these methods. We also suggest adaptive algorithms --- variations of the basic methods that attempt to fit limited mem ...

- 3** An SBus monitor board 100%



H. A. Xie , K. E. Forward , K. M. Adams , D. Leask

**Proceedings of the 1995 ACM third international symposium on Field-programmable gate arrays** February 1995

During the development of computer peripherals which interface to the processor via the system bus it is often necessary to acquire the signals on the bus at the

hardware level. It is difficult to attach general-purpose logic analysers and in-circuit emulators to a multiple pin bus connector and hence it is not practical to catch all the bus data required to ensure that such signals are in accordance with the bus specification. Hence a given connector specific bus monitor board is a necessity ...

#### 4 Practical data breakpoints: design and implementation

100%



Robert Wahbe , Steven Lucco , Susan L. Graham

**ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 1993 conference on Programming language design and implementation** June 1993

Volume 28 Issue 6

A data breakpoint associates debugging actions with programmer-specified conditions on the memory state of an executing program. Data breakpoints provide a means for discovering program bugs that are tedious or impossible to isolate using control breakpoints alone. In practice, programmers rarely use data breakpoints, because they are either unimplemented or prohibitively slow in available debugging software. In this paper, we present the design and implementation of a practical data breakpoint ...

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